The People's Korea

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Secretary Kim Jong Il Guides Musan Mining Complex

Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave working guidance to the Musan Mining Complex on the spot on Aug. 19.

He was accompanied by Yon Hyong Muk, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kang Song San, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; Kim Si Hak, member and department director of the WPK Central Committee; and officials concerned.

After acquainting himself in detail with the production of the complex, Secretary Kim Jong Il indicated the tasks and ways for building up the complex into a large-scale modern iron ore production base turning out 15 million tons of concentrated iron ore.

He expressed deep satisfaction at and highly estimated the remarkable achievements made by the workers and three-revolution team members of the complex through a vigorous technical innovation drive to enhance the operation rate of the mining equipment and transport means and raise the efficiency of blasting.

He said that in order to increase the economic potentials of the country, it is imperative to produce steel in larger quantities and that the duty of the Musan Mining Complex in charge of the foregoing process is very heavy and important.

Noting that the Musan area is blessed with inexhaustible deposits of iron ore, he stressed that investments should be concentrated on the Musan Mining Complex so that it might become a leading iron ore production base turning out 15 million tons of concentrated iron ore.

He added that if the complex is to keep the production of concentrated ore on a high level, it should give priority to prospecting and preparation of cutting faces, build more crushing and dressing plants and enhance their capacities.

Pointing out that it is of primary importance to make the mining equipment large-sized and modernized, he emphasized that modern rotary deep-boring machines, belt conveyers, excavators and heavy-duty lorries should be produced in larger quantities and sent to the Musan Mining Complex.

He said that the party and administrative functionaries of the complex should give full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of the masses by means of political work while conducting the management of enterprise rationally on a scientific basis.

Noting that the complex should direct deep attention to the supply service for the welfare of the workers, he put forward tasks to build many modern silicate brick dwelling houses and a solid vegetable production base.

Iran-Iraq Cease-Fire Welcomed

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK issued a statement on Aug. 21 welcoming the cease-fire in the eight-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

He pointed out that the cease-fire has significant ramifications for the peace and stability of the Persian Gulf as well as the strengthening of unity among non-aligned nations and went on to say that the DPRK has done everything in its power to help put an end to the war.

Looking to the future he said that he believed the people of both countries would work hard to bring about a stable and permanent peace settlement and he expressed hope that Iran and Iraq will quickly be able to succeed in overcoming the ravages of the war.

On a less optimistic note he stressed that there can never be an enduring peace in the region until the U.S. stops interfering. His statement ended with a call for the U.S. to coalesce with the world trend for peace and withdraw its forces and sophisticated weaponry from the area.

U.S. SR-71 Intrudes Into DPRK Airspace

The U.S. infiltrated an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong on the east coast of Korea and committed aerial espionage against the DPRK, letting it fly up to the sky above the coastal waters off Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from 12:44 to 12:50 on Aug. 23.

The recent one month or more has witnessed such aerial espionage on their part on more than seven occasions.

Their continued aerial espionage against the DPRK at a time when delegates of the north and the south are meeting to prepare for a north-south joint parliamentary meeting eloquently tells that the United States is not interested at all in north-south dialogue but pursues only a policy of confrontation and war.

N-S Talks Suspended until after Olympics

The fourth round of talks between north and south Korea in preparation for a parliamentary meeting took place on Aug. 26 on the south Korean side of the truce village at Panmunjom.

The fourth round of talks followed a tete-a-tete between the two delegation leaders on Aug. 24 in an attempt to break the deadlock.

However, the meeting failed to reach agreement on the Olympic Games or nonaggression pact issues despite spending more than three hours debating them. As a result, the talks were suspended until after the Games and it was agreed to reopen them on Oct. 13.

Seeking to save the meeting from the impasse and arrange a historical negotiation between the parliaments of the north and the south at an early date and taking into consideration the assertions of the south side at the third round of the meeting, head of the north side's delegation Chon Gum Chol put forward the following new proposal at the meeting:

First, the form of the meeting.

The negotiation between the parliaments of the north and the south shall assume the form of a joint meeting attended by the parliamentarians of both sides.

The question of inviting representatives of political parties and organisations with no parliamentary seats and personages of various circles to the north-south joint parliamentary meeting shall be shelved and discussed at the plenary session.

Second, the agenda of discussion.

The following agenda shall be discussed at the north-south joint parliamentary meeting:

(1) The publication of a joint declaration on nonaggression between the north and the south.

(2) The co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and the south and the invitation of north side's sports teams to the Games.

(3) The realisation of many-sided cooperation and exchange between the north and the south.

Third, the date and venue of the first session.

The earlier the first session of the north-south joint parliamentary meeting the better and the first session shall discuss the problem of the 24th Olympic Games as an urgent agenda item.

The first session of the joint parliamentary meeting shall be held in Pyongyang.

Mr. Chon Gum Chol urged the south side to accept this momentous proposal of the north side, saying that our new proposal is another clear manifestation of our sincere and honest efforts to promote the meeting by all means and a fair and aboveboard one fully reflecting the demand of the south side.

When the DPRK side urged the south side to clarify its stand toward the new proposal, it would not show any change in its stand, stating that it was absolutely opposed to any meeting save talks between parliamentary delegates.

And it openly insisted on its single-handed staging of the 24th Olympics, declaring that it was opposed to its co-hosting.

Sharply calling the south side to account for its wrong stand and stance, the head of the north side's delegation demanded that it make a deeper study of the new proposal and produce an advanced proposal at the fifth round of the meeting and repeatedly advised it to propose its date.

The south side, however, offered to put off the fifth round of the meeting till October. Saying that such stand of the south side was a very irresponsible act ignoring the desire of the whole nation, the DPRK side proposed to have it on Aug. 27 or 30.

The south side doggedly refused to set the date and the north side proposed to have the fifth round of the meeting at "Tongilgak" of the DPRK side on Oct. 13.

The south side agreed to this.

Head of the delegation Chon Gum Chol have a news briefing after the meeting.

Photo shows the leaders of the north and south delegations exchanging documents at the first round of preliminary talks on Aug. 19. Despite meeting four times and a special tete-a-tete between the delegation leaders no agreement was reached on the Olympics or the issuing of a joint declaration of nonaggression. It was decided that the talks would be reopened on Oct. 13, after the Olympics.

Maj. Gen. Li Sends Protest Letter to U.S. Counterpart

Maj. Gen. Li Tae Ho, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, on Aug. 23 sent a letter of protest to U.S. Rear Admiral William T. Pendley, senior member of the U.S. side, protesting against the massive shipment of armed forces and ultra-modern military equipment in south Korea and its surrounding waters by the U.S. side in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement these days with a scheme to stage large-scale military exercises.

The letter says:

At the 444th meeting of the MAC held on July 15, our side strongly demanded that an end be put to the arms buildup carried on under the pretext of "Olympic safety." But the U.S. side has brought to south Korea five battleships with the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier

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Kim Jong Il the People's Leader (13)

I Am One of the Builders

(Continued from the No. 1,389 issue)

Kim Jong Il roused all the students of the university to the implementation of the instruction of President Kim Il Sung, and from the first day of construction he participated in the difficult part of the project in order to lead the masses by setting a personal example.

Stripped to the waist, he would do hammering all day long or would run without a rest carrying a full load of earth on a straw mat with slings and a suspending pole which was shouldered by two men, until the rod was bent down with the weight of the load.

On the third day of their work, not satisfied with the two-man team, he proposed the idea of a three-man team. The method by which the three men did the work of four at a time was back-breaking, indeed. But he never got out of the teamwork.

When his mates tried to lighten his load by one shovelful of earth or two lest he should overwork himself, he would ask them to load more earth, saying that he was also one of the builders who were implementing the fatherly leader's instructions.

When his fellow students looked at his swollen shoulders with anxious eyes, he burst into a roar of laughter and jokingly said, "When we youngsters with the sling-and-mat, we must have a fortitude to carry such a heavy weight as to break a few suspending rods. If we think of walking nimbly with a light load, afraid of pains in shoulders, that will not do. I have never heard of a man who died under the weight of a sling-and-mat load."

Sharing the joy of labour with young builders in this way, he led them by his personal example.

The President was pleased to see him devoted to the work.

One night, unable to sleep for long hours because of the pain in his swollen shoulders, Kim Jong Il fell asleep near the daybreak.

At that moment the President quietly entered his room and gazed at the weathered back of his son for a while.

At the sign of a person's presence, the son woke and sat up, finding his father standing by his head.

"Well, the work is difficult?" asked the father.

"That is all right."

"Experience of hardship in one's youth cannot be bartered for gold. It would be a good idea to acquire the trying experience this time."

The President's words were brief, but Kim Jong Il's start grew warm. These words implied his expectation and ardent desire that his son should share the toil and enthusiasm of all the people through a vibrant working life and become a devoted servant of the working masses.

Bearing in mind the expectation of the fatherly leader, Kim Jong Il worked very hard without discriminating pleasant and irksome, big and small, tasks.

When there were urgent tasks of bringing goods from a far-off station, he used to jump on the truck willingly before anyone else ever if the need arose when he was opening his lunch box to eat the noon meal. When there was something wrong with an excavator, he took the heavy machine part to an engineering factory to get it repaired. Sometimes he was seen waving a signal flag to tell the bulldozer operator to dip the blade deeper, and sometimes he was seen driving the roller and hardening the gravelled road bed.

One afternoon the rain poured down all of a sudden and flooded the newly excavated drainage main up to half the depth in an instant.

If the water had not been channelled out right away, the drainage which had been dug out as deep as a man's height might have been demolished and the excavator at work would have become waterlogged.

The neighbouring workteams had already withdrawn from the rain, and the dear leader's team alone was still working.

"If we, too, go away," the dear leader said to the remaining comrades, "all the efforts we have made to dig it would come to naught. We must build a channel here. Please follow me!"

He jumped into the water with a pick. The rest followed suit.

He was digging hard with the pick, wiping off the rain from his face. His mates tried to take the pick from him several times, but he did not let it go and broke the earth chunk by chunk.

The water rose and came up the waist before long. The work became more difficult.

He paused for a moment and looked round at the comrades.

"Cheer up!" he encouraged. "A song gives us strength at a time like this. Well, let's sing a revolutionary song. Who will start a chorus?"

Someone started singing the *Red Flag Song*. All the throbbing hearts merged into a chorus, which reverberated all round like a war cry.

Hearing the roar of a song, other workteams rushed at the work site all at the same time.

After a few hours of strenuous work they could prevent the drainage main from damage by the rain.

Breaking through the manifold difficulties by setting personal examples like this, the dear leader continued to encourage the students to collective innovations.

As many building machines came to back up the workteams, some of the team members tended to relax, depending totally on the machines.

Noticing this tendency, he told the men: "Don't think of taking it easy relying on the support of the machines; if we were satisfied with 300 percent work results yesterday, we must do it 1,000 or 2,000 per cent now that we have got the machines; making continuous advance is the work attitude of revolutionaries." In this way he persuaded and encouraged them to the creation of new norms.

When his team attained an unprecedentedly remarkable work efficiency, he immediately raised the slogan "Let us help the emulating teams!" and got the attached machines sent to other teams.

When the students who were in a high competitive spirit were reluctant to turn over the machines to other teams, he said persuasively:

"Our aim lies not in the very competition between the departments of the university; it lies in finishing the work as quickly as possible and making a proud and loyal report of it to the leader.

"If we send the machines to other departments, how glad they will be! If they get encouraged and work better and help other classes and other departments in turn, that will be excellent.

"This is the very laudable communist trait and socialist emulation we want."

All workteams competed with one another for better work results, one increasing its work efficiency to 500 per cent, another 1,000 per cent, still another 1,500 percent, and even 3,000 percent, registering an all-time high record in the annals of the construction of the capital.

Inspired by Kim Jong Il's personal example, many of the students performed exemplary and laudable deeds. When, by accident, there was a leak in the sewage pipe during excavation at a work site, the men plugged the hole with their bodies, singing a revolutionary song and competing with each other in the struggle. In this way they overcame the crisis and ensured the work as planned. When there was a downpour, they protected unhardened concrete structures by covering them with their raincoats and jackets. Indeed, such exemplary

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The Great Programme for National Union (5)

—In Memory of the North-South Joint Conference and Mr. Kim Gu—

Historic N-S Joint Conf.
(Apr. 19, 1948)

(Continued from the No. 1,388 issue)

The conference was attended by 695 representatives of 56 political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea. As the newspapers hailed it as "A Gigantic Step Forward of the Nation in Opposition to All Shades of Flunkeyism and the Idea of Reliance on Outside Forces," the joint conference was an all-nation meeting representing all the patriotic forces of the north and the south except for the handful of quislings and traitors who were seeking "separate elections and a separate government" in south Korea.

Kim Wol Song, who was the oldest man amongst the delegates declared the joint conference open, and tens of thousands of congratulatory messages and telegrams sent to the conference from all parts of the country were announced.

In the light of the circumstances in which Messrs. Kim Gu and Kim Gyu Sik and their suites would arrive at Pyongyang on the 20th because of the obstructive acts of their opponents, the General ensured that the conference adjourned for a day, prior to the debate on the basic item.

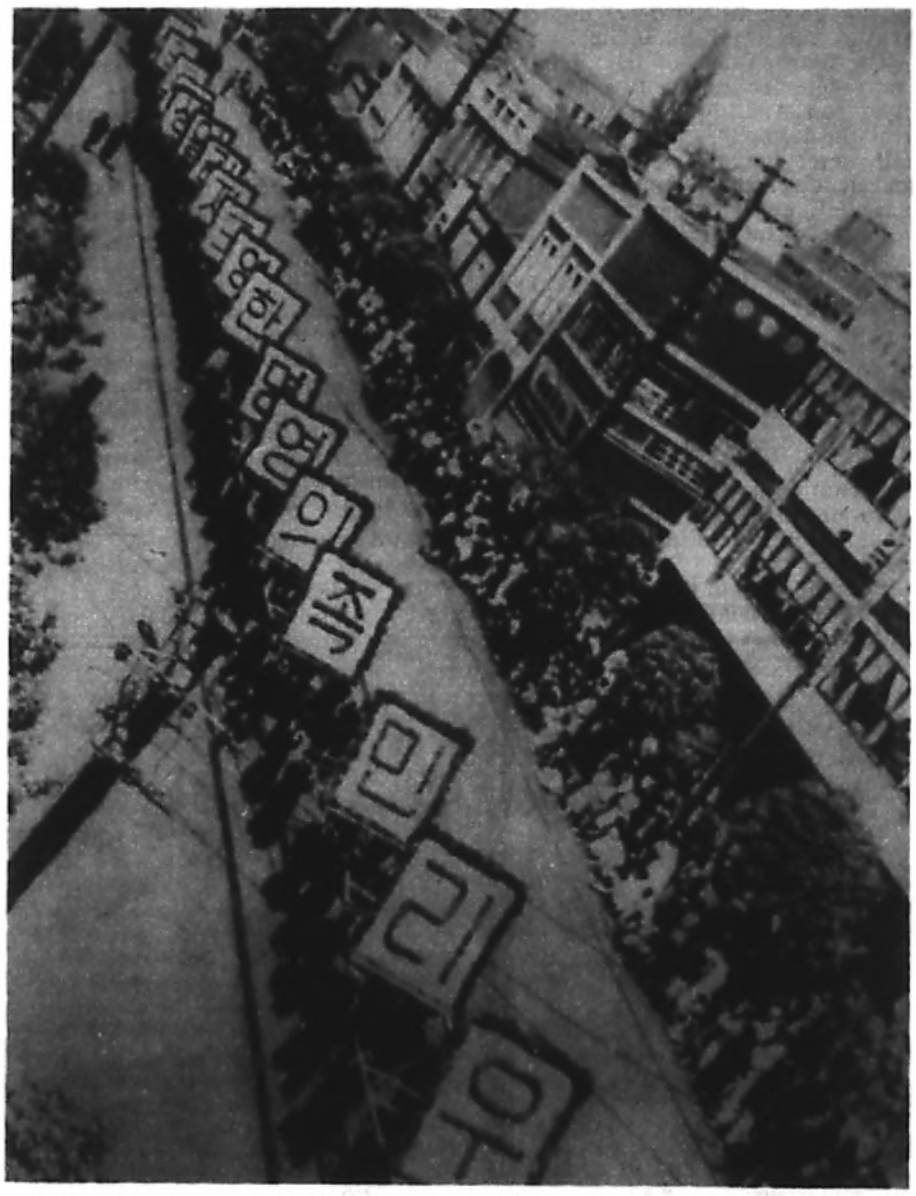
At the second day's sitting, General Kim Il Sung delivered a historic report. Pointing out that the patriotic forces of north and south should wage a unified nationwide struggle to establish a united central government on an independent and democratic principle, he said:

"Anyone who truly loves the country should categorically reject treacherous separate elections. In this nationwide struggle all people who are concerned about the fate of the country and the nation, must unite, irrespective of party affiliation, religious denomination and political views. ...

"We should exert all our efforts and wage a nationwide struggle to build a unified, independent sovereign state and set up a unified government on democratic principles."

The representatives of various social sections attending the conference voiced their support for and approval of the General's report as a beacon lighting the road of national salvation and reunification, and the representatives from south Korea expressed a determination to further intensify the struggle against the

(Continued on page 3, col. 2)



Pyongyangites support the north-south joint conference attended by 695 representatives of 56 political, parties and public organizations in the north and the south. (April 1948)

200-Day Campaign Targets Hit in Succession

Nearly 30 industrial establishments under the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry have fulfilled the 200-day campaign assignments.

The March 25 Factory hit its campaign target set 10 percent higher than the state plan one month ahead of schedule. **The Ryongsong Machine Complex** and **the October 5 General Automation Plant** have successfully produced ordered equipment for major projects by increasing monthly output by 50 percent above that in the pre-campaign period.

The General Bureau of Ferrous Mining Industry under the **Ministry of Metal Industry** fulfilled its campaign assignments on August 17. During the campaign, the general bureau overfulfilled its assignments by 2.4 percent in iron ore, 5.8 percent in lump ores and 10.7 percent in test drilling.

The North Pyongan Provincial Minor Coal Mine Administration attained its campaign goals on all indices.

In this period, the coal mines under the administration increased the gross industrial output value 15 percent, coal output 14 percent, capital tunnelling 23 percent as against the same period of last year.

The South Hwanghae Provincial Administration of Geological Prospecting, the Kim Chaek Fisheries Station, the Hungsang Ceramic Factory and many other industrial establishments have fulfilled their assignments of the campaign.

The General Bureau of Salt Industry topped its campaign target for salt production on Aug. 14.

The General Bureau of Food Administration fulfilled its assignments for the campaign on August 11 at 101 percent and **the General Bureau of Textile Machine Industry** attained its campaign goal 20 odd days earlier than schedule.

The General Bureau of Mining Machine Industry announced the fulfilment its campaign assignments one month earlier than the set time. The workers under it boosted the output of mining equipment 1.5 times in rock drills, 3.5 times in loading machines and 1.6 times in pit cars, as against last year's like period.

The Pyongyang Silk Mill fulfilled its campaign commitments at 100.8 percent on all indices on Aug. 8. They carried out their production plan for exports at 109.3 percent and that for daily necessities at 117.6 percent.

In North Hwanghae Province 105 industrial establishments, 12 workshops and 220 workteams had beaten their campaign targets by Aug. 5.

The Sohae Ship Repair Plant carried out its campaign target 50 days ahead of schedule by overfulfilling the daily quotas of its commitments set nearly 20 percent higher than last year's.

The Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant declared the fulfilment of its campaign plan on Aug. 13.

Ryongsong Machine Complex Hits Campaign Target at 107 Percent

The Ryongsong Machine Complex, one of the nation's mighty bases of ordered equipment production, honored its commitments for the campaign at 107 percent on Aug. 15.

The Chongjin Thermal Power Plant

The Taean Heavy Machine Complex

During the period of fulfilling the plan, it sent more than 500 units of ordered equipment of 120 odd kinds to the Sunchon Vinalon Complex. They included 12 aggregates of equipment, which constitute the heart of the methanol unit of the complex, including a methanol compounding tank, a 46,000 cubic metre centrifugal compressor of crude gas and 4,000 cubic metre compressor.

The workers of the machine complex raised the daily output 30 percent, 50 percent at maximum, by applying 1,500 valuable technical innovation proposals in the period of the fulfilment of the plan.

Electricity Output Jumps 40 Percent At Thermal Power Plants

The thermal power plants across the country have lifted their daily power output nearly 40 percent in the course of the energetic campaign above that in the corresponding period last year.

The Pukchang Thermal Power Complex has raised the operation rate of equipment 9 percent by effective checkup and repair of the equipment. Its power output after the start of the campaign is 450 million kWh more than in last year's comparable time.

The Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant and the Chongjin Thermal Power Complex have increased the fuel burning rate 1-1.5 percent, boosting the per-hour output at each generator by thousands of kilowatt-hour.

The Chongchongang Thermal Power Plant has remarkably augmented heat and steam output by renovating technology and intensifying the increased production drive.

Production of Ordered Equipment Up 3.4 Times

The Taean Heavy Machine Complex increased the output of generating units and ordered equipment 3.4 times in 170 days or more after entering the campaign as against the pre-campaign comparable period.

As a result, the complex fulfilled its assignment for two years in half a year.

It waged an energetic technical innovation movement to carry out its quota for the campaign, accounting for 235 per cent of that of last year's like period. More than 1,000 technical innovation and rationalisation proposals were introduced into production in less than half a year to pay off profusely.

In a recent few months the complex produced more than 600 wagonloads of major ordered equipment. And it has sent above 1,200 generators, large- and medium-size motors and transformers.

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deeds were recorded one by one in large numbers.

The students of Kim Il Sung University finished the project of widening the road between Ryonmotdong and Ryongsong much earlier than planned and made a loyal report to the President.

When they returned to the university, the students heard of something they had never known. Under the scorching heart of the early summer, Kim Jong Il had got sunburnt and his back peeled off three times.

When the official who had been talking about it, expressed his regret, Kim Jong Il said:

"The fatherly leader told me to do the most difficult work.... When could I expect another chance to train myself hard, if I missed this last one!"

Hearing this, the students were deeply moved by his indomitable spirit with which he had accepted each word of the fatherly leader as an absolute behest and set an ennobling example in the days of work for the construction of the capital, the brilliant personal example shown in the struggle to implement the behest. They all firmly resolved to follow his loyal example.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 2)

separate elections which would be detrimental to the nation.

Mr. Kim Gu who attended the resumed conference and was elected to the presidium made a speech on the third day. Stressing that it was an important task to reject the anti-patriotic separate elections in south Korea, he called for efforts to reunify the country in a spirit of unity.

The north-south joint conference unanimously adopted a "resolution on the political situation in Korea" expressing their resolve to oppose and reject the separate elections in south Korea and to establish a united government, asked the Soviet Union and the United States to withdraw their troops, and organized a Committee of Struggle against the separate elections. At the same time, it adopted the "Appeal to All the Korean Compatriots" calling for a struggle to save the country.

The conference ended successfully on April 23.

Mr. Kim Gu was satisfied with moved at the fruitful results of the north-south joint conference. In fact, some of the south Korean representatives had doubted whether the joint conference attended by people with different ideas and political views would turn out successfully, and there were even people who attended just to see how things would develop.

As for Mr. Kim Gu himself, as an exile for a long time, he had found it difficult to achieve unity even within the "Provisional Government" and after liberation, had also failed to bring about unity between various parties and groups for complete independence and sovereignty in south Korea in spite of his strenuous efforts. Because of these experiences and precedents he had been somewhat concerned about the outcome of the joint conference, but had set out on the journey putting aside all other matters since the cause of national salvation and reunification was urgent.

However, people from various parties and groups in the north and south turned out and gathered at the joint conference planned and called by the General, at which their wishes for national salvation and reunification were united and they declared that they would wage a nation-wide struggle with one objective—to reject the "separate elections and a separate government" and achieve independence and reunification.

It was a meeting of great national concord which he witnessed for the first time in his life. The General brought about national unity which he had sought all his life.

(To be continued)

Joint Statement of Pyongyang's Public Organs

Twenty four political parties and public organisations including the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea in the DPRK made public on Aug. 20 a joint statement to indict in the name of the entire Korean people the Roh Tae Woo regime for haivng foiled the Aug. 15 N-S student talks at the point of the bayonet.

By having blocked and foiled the Aug. 15 N-S student talks by force the Roh Tae Woo regime revealed to the world that "Exchange," "Dialogue" and "Reunification" on their lips are lies and the "July 7 Declaration" is no more than a trickery document to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and deceive the south Korean people, said the statement.

Referring to the fact that the Roh Tae Woo regime issued "A-class emergency duty order" to the police across south Korea from Aug. 17, announced the "Peace Law" for the Olympics to ban all demonstrations and rallies in Seoul and Pusan and brand the All-Nation Students Representatives Council as a "vanguard organisation" of the north and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and are hatching up a plot to justify suppressive offensive against "leftist radical students" after the Olympics, the statement pointed out:

This reverses their remarks that the student talks would be considered after the mask of "democracy" and openly switch over to ultra anti-communist fascist moves.

The abortion of the Aug. 15 student talks clearly showed which of the north and the south really wants reunification and pursues division and where freedom and democracy exist and fascist dictatorship prevails.

The Roh Tae Woo group is unqualified even to speak of dialogue and reunification and gets nothing but to be hated and condemned only as the wrecker of dialogue and the obstructor to reunification.

The anti-national machinations of the Roh group in suppressing dialogue and the movement for reunification are manipulated and backed by the United States.

The United States is talking about "direct dialogue" in words as if it were interested in the reunification of Korea, but it cannot conceal its splittist intention for "two Koreas" plot.

The U.S. authorities are the very one who has divided Korea and opposes reunification.

They can never shirk the responsibility for the present tragic situation in south Korea.

The south Korean students and people of all strata should make the U.S. aggression forces, the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea, withdraw from south Korea, realise the independence of south Korean society, put an end to the military dictatorship and open the road of democratization.

The statement expressed the expectation that political parties and public organisations of all countries and the peace-loving people of the world will pay attention to and sternly denounce the anti-dialogue, anti-reunification and fascistization moves of the U.S. and their stooges in south Korea and render positive support and encouragement to the just struggle of the south Korean students and people.

2 Americans Opposing U.S. Troops In S. Korea Arrested

Two American political activists have been arrested after speaking out against the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea, dissident sources and the U.S. embassy in south Korea announced on Aug. 21.

Seoul Metropolitan Police would not confirm the arrests and the embassy would not release their names, but dissidents said that they were Sue Bailey of Washington, D.C., and Charles Scheiner of New York.

Pak Young Sook, of the Korea Peace Research Institute, said plain-clothed police arrested the pair on Aug. 20, singling them out of a group of five foreigners confronted outside a Seoul apartment.

The pair spoke at a rally of south Korean students at Yonsei University on Aug. 15, one day after they arrived in south Korea. They agreed with the students that the 43,000 U.S. troops in south Korea should be removed.

At the end of the rally, Charles Scheiner echoed the students' cries of "Yankees, go home!" to the applause of the 4,000 students attending.

He also told the rally that "We are ashamed that our taxes and soldiers are being used to prevent south Koreans from achieving peace, unification and democracy," and shouted "Yankees, come home!"

The students, however, were dispersed by riot police later in the day. About 1,286 students including about 150 in T-shirts inscribed "Unification Vanguard" were hauled away by police as they attempted to lead a march to the Panmunjom truce village for the planned north-south student talks.

However, the south Korean regime didn't allow them to hold the Aug. 15 N-S student talks with their north Korean counterparts.

Sue Bailey, representing the People's Anti-War Mobilization, and Charles Scheiner, of the National Mobilization for Survival, were both in south Korea to attend a conference promoting the unification of Korea.

Earlier on Aug. 1 and 2, Charles Scheiner had attended the 1988 International Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in Tokyo, Japan.

In an interview with a reporter at the conference he said:

"I'm not sure how much the risk of war in Korea would be reduced with the removal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. Because there are still millions of troops between the north and south Korea facing each other.

But at least in order to reduce the danger of a war in Korea, escalating into world war, the U.S. should withdraw its troops from south Korea, that will be a step toward reducing tension worldwide."

The Roh Tae Woo government on Aug. 21 reportedly issued a deportation order for the two Americans.

Meanwhile, the south Korean military regime detained six students including Kim Jung Gi, head of the south's delegation to the north-south student talks, on Aug. 17 by invoking fascist laws.

They plan to refer all of them to prosecution. Among them are Kim Jung Gi who had been charged with a violation of the "National Security Law" while the others have been charged with violations of the "Law on Assembly and Demonstration."

In addition, they issued warrants of detention for Li Gi Yong and Li Sang Hyon, members of the "Federation of South Korean Youth in the United States," by invoking the "Law on Assembly and Demonstration" and the "Immigration Control Law" after they came to south Korea in response to an appeal by the south Korean "All-Nation Students Representatives Council" to attend the north-south student talks.

These residents of New York attended rallies at Korea, Chomnam and other universities in south Korea concerning the Aug. 15 north-south student talks.

New Opposition Body to Be Formed

According to a report from south Korea, dissident organizations which have been divided since last year's presidential election, are going to form a new organization which is planned to be named the Union for National Democratic Struggles (Minmintooryun).

Such a unified organization has been strongly demanded because (1) since the presidential election, opposition figures have been divided and it has been difficult to plan and develop a democratic movement on a nationwide scale, (2) it has been difficult to wage struggles on a sustained basis and keep the gains of their struggles, (3) although people have been more conscious of through the presidential election, the potentials of democracy have not been fully displayed.

Preparatory committees for Minmintooryun, which is to be a permanent organization for joint struggles, have been organized in Inchon and Seoul on July 26 and 29.

On Aug. 7 the Democratic Movement Conference of Kwangju, South Cholla Province was founded.

The proposed national organization will be founded by the end of September, together with its regional organizations.

What is significant of this organization is that almost all dissident organizations will join it and that it is expected to play a leading role in future just as the United Popular Movement for Democracy and Unification and the National Coalition for Democratic Institution did in the past.

Social organizations, religious groups, farmers' groups and students' organizations will join it.

Recently, many organizations have been waging joint struggles for reunification as the reunification problem has been posed as an important political issue among people.

Minmintooryun has decided to attach importance to the "reunification problem and unfold anti-dictatorship struggles and struggles to secure the people's right to live."

Minmintooryun aims (1) to broaden its democratic activities as body of all the democratic forces, (2) to achieve the solidarity of national democratic forces through joint struggles, (3) to contribute to the political struggles of the working class.

It defines its task as follows: To absorb popular opinion and plan nationwide joint struggles, to develop their forces all over the country and to accumulate strength through a scientific analysis of the results of their struggles.

Brief News

Students Arrested for Explaining DPRK Pol. System

Two Seoul National University students were arrested on Aug. 22 on charges that they showed slides concerning the unification of Korea and explained the nuts and bolts of the DPRK's political system to south Korean workers who were involved in a protest against a government-controlled trade union.

According to a police report on Aug. 15, Pak In Gyu and Cha Yong Jin explained the social system in the DPRK and gave a slide show entitled "Mother, I Want to Live in the Unified Fatherland" to some 35 workers in Inchon.

They were arrested for a possible violation of the "National Security Law" and a clergyman of the Paekma Church in Inchon where the police urged was the source of the slides was also taken into custody.

More Than 100 Detained

The south Korean authorities were responsible for more than 100 people being marched away by police on Aug. 18.

They were members of the Council of Bereaved Families of the May Kwangju Popular Resistance and eight other organizations who staged a demonstration in front of the National Assembly building to demand a thorough probe into the Kwangju incident.

However, the government is now calling the area an "Olympic peace district" and as a result mobilized about 500 combat police with orders to arrest all of them.

They were detained at 12 different police stations across Seoul as the government's plan to suppress all dissents before the commencement of the Game gathers momentum.

VOA Comments on Anti-Americanism in S. Korea

The Voice of America (VOA) in a broadcast on Aug. 16 stated that the main cause of increasing anti-American sentiments in south Korea was the presence of U.S. troops stationed there.

The broadcast commented that there were some 40,000 troops in south Korea even though the U.S. government had always contended that it would not post troops there unless they were required.

"An increasing number of students in south Korea are now saying that U.S. troops stationed in south Korea are the cause of the national division," the report pointed out.

South Korean Economy Faces "3-Highs" Depression (3)

Deepening Subordination to U.S. and Japan

Growing Concern Over Stagnation After the Olympics

Signs of Creeping Inflation

The second effect of the "three highs" is the rising trend in prices. According to statistics released by a south Korean authority on July 1, consumer price rose 4.7 percent in the first half of this year over the previous half-year period and as much as 7.4 percent over the comparable period of last year. Notably, food prices picked up 5.1 percent in the first six months of this year and jumped 10.4 percent over the like period of last year.

Particularly remarkable is the price rise from the beginning of this year, in contrast to the fact that the annual price rise averaged about 3 percent from 1983 to 1987. The south Korean authorities set this year's price control target at 5 percent, but this target has already been defeated.

The following are cited as reasons for the price rise. (1) The Roh Tae Woo military-dictatorial group spent astronomically large sums of money for the presidential election in December last year and for the general election in April this year and carried out the worst money elections in Korean history. (2) In order to raise election funds, the south Korean authorities increased currency issue 22.5 percent last year despite the fact that they planned to limit the increase in currency issue to 18 percent. (3) Abnormally speculative operations prevailed in the real estate and securities markets. (4) Other factors for the price rise included the raised international prices of raw materials, the surplus in south Korea's international balance of payments, and an economic boom due to special demand related to the coming Olympics.

But the most important of these reasons is the large sums of money squandered during the worst unfair elections in history. Particularly, the raised food prices and the hiked public rates and charges increased the financial burden on workers, farmers and poor people in urban areas. In this situation, workers unfolded vigorous struggles for higher wages, but their 12 percent pay hike has been practically canceled by price increases.

Higher consumer prices not only affect the living of the people, but also are stagnating exports due to increased costs, causing unrest in south Korean society. Therefore, people in south Korea and abroad are paying special attention to price hikes and inflationary psychology as factors determining the future of the south Korean situation.

Concern Over Frequent Labor Disputes

The third effect of the "three highs" is the widespread labor disputes.

According to a report made on July 1 by the south Korean authorities, the number of labor disputes that occurred in the first six months of this year, totaled 1,168 cases, which are classified industry-wise into 476 for manufacturing industries, 565 for transportation, 29 for mining and 98 for other industries. Included in these were those disputes which occurred in 39 financial groups enterprises. Workers demanded pay hikes in 676 cases, collective labor contracts in 170 cases, improved working conditions in 85, reinstatement of discharged workers in 58, measures against unfair labor practices in 34, payment of unpaid wages in 31, and presented other grievances in 110 cases. The wage increase rate in the same period averaged 13.2 percent.

As the south Korean authorities pushed ahead with the policy of export-oriented industrialization and the high rate economic growth policy from the beginning of the 1960s, south Korean workers were deprived of their democratic rights including the three rights of labor and also of their human rights, and were compelled to work under subhuman conditions. Further, the majority of south Korean farmers had to lead a miserable life because of the policy of low prices of farm products. Thus, the working people of south Korea have been fighting for their right to life and for their democratic rights since the popular struggles in June last year and the subsequent labor struggles in July, August and September. As many as 3,625 labor disputes occurred in July, August and September last year, and these labor disputes, which were the largest in scale in the history of Korean labor, were of great significance to the development of the labor movement in south Korea.

However, under the neo-colonial policy of the United States and Roh Tae Woo's military-dictatorial system, workers, farmers and poor urban populations are still suffering from extreme poverty and suppressive measures.

The south Korean authorities say that the unemployment rate is 3.4 percent, but this is a result of statistical manipulation and is far from the actual unemployment rate. Unemployment is particularly high in large cities. Even according to conservative official figures, the unemployment rate is 5.9 percent in Seoul, 5.3 percent in Pusan, 5.2 percent in Inchon, and 4.8 percent in Taegu and Kwangju. Moreover, 66 percent of the unemployed in large cities are highly educated people of graduates of high schools, universities and post-graduate schools.

At present, the number of unemployment is on the increase as small as medium enterprises are curtailing operation rates, closing down or suspending their operations due to the raised value of the won and high prices. The increase in unemployment and the growing number of labor disputes are making the south Korean economy unstable and increasing social unrest.

Olympics Condemned as a Big Waste

Particularly, as the boom due to special Olympic demand cools, the depression phase of the south Korean economy is becoming serious. The total investments for the Olympics amount to $2.1 billion, but the total expected revenue is only $1 billion. This means that south Korea will suffer a deficit of $1.1 billion in connection with the Olympics. As existing facilities were used for the Los Angeles Olympics of 1984. The management expenses totaled only $500 million, and a surplus was scored. However, south Korea has newly constructed all the Olympic facilities and the deficit thus incurred will have to be borne by the people. The Olympic demand has resulted in inducing additional production amounting to 4,800 billion won and employment opportunities for 340,000 persons, according to the June 10 issue of Dong-A Ilbo. When this Olympic boom cools, temporary demand for construction, production and jobs will be gone, and industrial activities will be depressed. It is generally conceded that a depression will set in after the Olympic boom.

Hankook Ilbo, dated June 17, warned, "Japan had to undergo an unprecedently severe depression for one year after the Tokyo Olympics. ... It was the normalization of diplomatic relations with south Korea and the escalation of the Vietnam War that helped revive the Japanese economy in this depressed state."

Asahi Shimbun, dated June 24, had this to say, "Up until quite recently, the Olympics had been a burden to the host countries. They scored a deficit in the Mexico Olympics of 1988 and in the Munich Olympics of 1972. The Organizing Committee of the Montreal Olympics of 1976 went bankrupt because they coincided with the oil crisis. Canadian people are cooperating in resolving the deficit by paying an extra cigarette tax up until the 21st century."

The whole thing started because the United States and the Roh-Chun regime invited the Olympics in order to perpetuate the division of Korea. Today, the U.S., Japan and the south Korean authorities are opposed to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the Olympics be hosted jointly by south and north Korea, and in their endeavors for the two Koreas policy, they are dead-set on making south Korea host the Olympics single-handedly. In this situation, all south Korean people including overseas Koreans, demanding the co-hosting of the Olympics, are unfolding all-national struggles to successfully hold a joint meeting of south and north Korean parliamentarians and fulfill the great cause of national reunification.

According to Chosun Ilbo, dated July 20, south Korean people are indifferent or are taking a cynical attitude to the Olympics, saying, "The Olympics are a big waste," "We fear high prices after the Olympics," "The Olympics may be used as a tool for government control," "The Japanese are more enthusiastic than the south Koreans," "The Olympics are regarded as the heritage of the fifth republic" and "The Olympics remind us of Chun Doo Hwan's injustice."

Whatever that may be, it is certain that the south Korean economy, which is dependent on the United States and Japan, will find itself in a more critical state after the Olympics. **(End)**

Why Roh Can't Go Same Way?

The followings are the excerpts from an editorial article in the Aug. 17 issue of the Hangyore Shinmun (One Nation Newspaper) after the Aug. 15 N-S student talks turned out a failure:

* * *

It is hard for me to see the blue sky of the fatherland because of the shame I strongly feel now.

On the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the day when we were liberated from cruel colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists, some 5,000 people including students, opposition figures and observers selected from citizens gathered at Yonsei University and held a meeting for the N-S student talks.

Their strong desire to bring to a success the talks, which were trampled by tear-gas bombs and combat shoes, represented the desire of the majority of people of this country to make this year, the 44th year since the division, the first year of the reunification.

This sublime and solemn national event touched the hearts of all the people.

Twelve delegates of the All-Nation Students Representatives Council who covered themselves in large flags of the "ROK" handed stones and soil from Lake Paeklok covered with white cloth to the leader of the delegates and embraced each other. Then people around them burst into tears.

After writing the word "Reunification" in their blood on a white cloth, the delegates and members of the Reunification Vanguards tied themselves to each other and left the university for Panmunjom where the youths of the north were waiting.

But they could not go even 50 meters ahead before they received a baptism of tear-gas and violence by "Paekkoldan" (The White Bones).

Look at these political goons kicking the students who didn't resist or run away, but were only starting for a "March for Reunification."

At that time, president Roh Tae Woo made a proposal in a message at the Restoration ceremony held at the Restoration Memorial Hall in Chonwon Country, South Chungchong Provice, "I'd like to hold a talk with President Kim Il Sung of north Korea as early as possible in order to decisively promote national reunification according to the desire of 60 million Korean people."

As he expressed in his "July 7 Special Declaration" and stressed this

(Continued on page 7)

Bribery Case by DJP Official Again

A member of the Democratic Justice Party and government officials shut their eyes to the illicit money-hoarding of a humbug after taking a bribe from him in Anyang of Kyonggi Province, the south Korean paper Choson Ilbo reported.

This scandal was disclosed as the case in which the chief of the machine-building cooperative of the "Pohun Welfare Industrial Zone Group" of south Korea recently misappropriated over 690 million won had been brought to light, causing quite a stir among the people.

About 30 government officials including the "Chief of the Supplies Office" were involved in this case and the sum of money they received to conceal the scandal for the last three years is some 190 million won, counting only the sum brought to light so far.

The fact that a man surnamed Kim of the Democratic Justice Party who was then a member of the 12th National Assembly was involved in this case gave rise to bitterer condemnation in society, said the newspaper.

This shows to what extent the scandals and briberies of the "government officials" have gone, following the Roh Tae Woo-Chun Doo Hwan group which has engaged itself in the illicit money-hoarding by using unlimited power in south Korea.

Yun I Sang's Proposal for DMZ Concert Sparks Debate on N-S Artistic Exchange

Dancers from Pyongyang perform at the National Theater in Seoul in September, 1985. Expectations grow that a joint north-south concert and exchange in other genres of art will take place in the months ahead.

Introduced here is the article of The Korea Times staff reporter Chung Kyung A carried on Aug. 6 by the Times on Yun I Sang's proposal to hold a national joint musical festival to be participated in by north and south Korean musicians in coming October.

His proposal was made public on July 1 at a press conference given at the Foreign Correspondents Club in Tokyo.

A spokesman for an Administration Council and the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK made public on Aug. 17 the statement supporting the initiative of Mr. Yun I Sang.

Composer Isang Yun's proposal for a DMZ concert has recently generated talk about artistic exchange between the North and South, a subject that has been a taboo for decades here.

A senior art critic Park Yong-gu welcomed Yun's "idea of a peace concert," and expressed his support for the Federation of Artistic and Cultural Organizations of Korea's official agreement with Yun's proposal announced on July 25.

"Steps should be taken in a cautious way, though, if substantial exchange is to be achieved between the two countries which have remained hostile to each other for more than 40 years," he said in his article published in Kaeksok Magazine's August issue.

Generosity is the "first thing that the South has to keep in mind" in preparing for the South-North music festival, Park said, "since it takes patience and time to proceed with talks between the two."

"If we, the South, remain competitive (with the North) as we were in 1985 when art troupes were exchanged between Seoul and Pyongyang, these talks and music festival will again end up a farce or just propaganda."

"This time we should throw away that hostility and be ready to accept the 'desire for self-praise' of the North, for the cause of national identity," he said.

Exchange of conductors could be a feasible way to start artistic contact, according to Park.

"It would be ideal if we could invite the young North Korean conductor who won the Karajan Competition years ago, as a guest conductor to Seoul. Alternatively, we can also start with circus troupes or any other popular art group."

"By this approach to building up relations step by step, both sides would be able to achieve substantial progress in the art exchange program," Park said.

Dance critic Kang I-mun stressed the importance of academic meetings between dancers of the two Koreas for "restoration of the history of Korean dance."

"Dancers and dance organizations should work together to establish a 'unified' history of Korean dance, before the gaps grow deeper between the South and North over the concept of dance," Kang said.

"Scholarly efforts should be made first for the job of 'unification' of Korean dance. They will follow attemps to recreate the classical dance forms that Koreans should have inherited," he said.

A dance critic Yu Min-young proposed a cross visit of performing arts troupes between Seoul and Pyongyang, on a non-governmental basis.

"Civilian artists or artists groups should take the initiative, and programs should be genuinely creative pieces of art that do not carry ideological themes."

"The next phase of mutual contact will be personnel exchange or a joint sponsorship of symposiums. Joint production of an art program could also be a feasible idea," Yu said.

Cho Tong-hwa, publisher of the Choom (Dance) magazine, came out against personnel exchanges in the early stage of South-North art contact.

"I think material exchange could be a better way to start artistic contact between the two. We can send to the North printed or audio-visual materials about art genres covering drama, dance, music and their criticism, and get in return information about performing arts activities in the North."

"Then we can exchange dancers, musicians and dramatists. One thing I'd like to emphasize in this phase of the exchange is that the mass media should refrain from criticizing artists of the North. They should learn to accept the North Korean forms of art as they are, not view them with the eyes of a hostile South," he said.

Concert of Yun I Sang Chamber Music Held In Pyongyang

A concert of Yun I Sang Chamber Music was held at the Moranbong Theater on Aug. 21.

It was appreciated by Vice Minister of Culture and Art Kim Chang Guk and other officials concerned, artists and working people in the city.

Played at the concert were "Duet of Cello and Harp" and other pieces of chamber music of Mr. Yun I Sang, a democrat and composer who is actively striving for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, while making patriotic art activities abroad, and Western European classics of chamber music.

The pieces of Yun I Sang's chamber music played at the concert showed well his high technical skill of peculiar individuality and national flavor.

The performers of the chamber music group of the state symphony orchestra successfully depicted the ideological and thematic contents of the pieces with delicate and excellent skill and well-organized ensemble.

The concert was warmly acclaimed by the audience for the refined high artistic value of the music pieces and for the rich description of the performers.

Pyongyang Art & Circus Troupes Play at Int'l Festival

Korean School Children's Art Troupe Performs at French Int'l Peace Festival

In international peace festival which opened on July 23 last closed in Montguyon, a local city in France, on the 31st.

The Korean school children's art troupe put on the stage chorus "Song of General Kim Il Sung," dance, girl solo, gymnastic dance and other colourful numbers to be highly acclaimed by the audience.

Grange, Chairman of the organizing committee of the festival, said with admiration after seeing the performance of the Korean school children's art troupe:

The participation of the school children's art troupe of the DPRK in the festival is an expression of firm solidarity with the struggle of the world peace-loving people for realizing a durable peace against war.

The festival will be successful thanks to the participation of the Korean children.

After seeing the performance of the Korean school children's art troupe, **the mayor of Montguyon** said:

I have worked as mayor for 30 years. But I have greeted for the first time such a resourceful and excellent art troupe as Korean children. I visualize the tomorrow of Korea in the bright, brilliant and intelligent eyes and beautiful looks of the Korean children. Korea which brings up the most resourceful and talented children is a symbol of peace and future.

Phillipe Marchand, a member of parliament, said that the Korean school children's art troupe participated in the festival and played a very important role in promoting the friendship among the world people and children.

The head of the Mexican art troupe said:

The Korean children appeared at the festival like a comet to monopolize all popularity. The gymnastic dance "We Are Fond of Sea" is a work of particular value.

Children depicted on the stage the most beautiful architecture surpassing the Eiffel Tower in France to be admired by the spectators. Korea is truly a country of art.

State Pyongyang Circus Performs At 1988 Gerash Art Festival In Jordan

The 1988 Gerash Art Festival in Jordan was held over July 13-31.

The State Pyongyang Circus gave 17 performances during the festival.

The general department director of the festival preparatory committee said that the Korean circus gave the most fascinating performances among the participating art troupes. He, in the name of the preparatory committee, extended thanks to the State Pyongyang Circus which had the popularity all to itself at the festival and took the spectators by surprise.

After the closing performance, the Korean circus on August 2 gave a performance for guests of honor at the Palace of Culture in Hussein Youth City and performed several times for public at large at the earnest request of the Jordanians.

Its performances drew enthusiastic acclamation from the spectators.

The chairman of the festival preparatory committee said after seeing its performance:

Korean circus added brilliance to the festival.

It is a flawless circus which leaves nothing to be desired.

All the numbers symbolizing friendship between the two peoples touched the heartstring of the Jordanians and delighted them.

The manager of the Berash Amphitheatre said he had worked many a time for the Gerash art festival, but had never witnessed such popularity as won by Korean acrobatics.

More people than inside the theater thronged outside it. This alone is enough to show that the Korean circus is the best of all.

Yusef, a member of the festival preparatory committee, said:

Korean circus is, indeed, on the world level.

Jordanian papers including "All Chaab" prominently featured the performances of the State Pyongyang Circus.

The performance by the Korean circus troupe.

Credit to Koreans' National Education in Japan

—Tokyo Korean High School Brass Band Makes Concert Tour of China—

The Tokyo Korean High School Brass Band announces numbers of music at the theater of the Youth and Students Palace in Jilin, China.

The brass band of the Tokyo Korean High School headed by its principal Chae Hong Yol performed in China at the invitation of the National Committee of the Chinese Education Association from July 28 to Aug. 8.

The performances staged in various regions including Beijing, Jilin, Shenyang over five times won the highest praise everywhere.

In last October this brass band of Tokyo Korean High School won a bronze prize at the 35th all-Japan Brass Band Competition in which 27 schools nominated from among 2,347 schools throughout Japan competed. It is an excellent result to have become the winner of a bronze prize among 2,347 schools.

The concert tour of China this time was realized thanks to the invitation of the National Committee of the Chinese Education Association, which highly appraised the result of the competition held in last October.

The first performance staged at a middle school in Beijing (July 29) was participated in by Mr. Fang Ming, adviser to the National Committee of the Chinese Education Association, its principal and about 300 students of the school.

In the performance the various numbers of music including Korean folk songs, Western music and Chinese songs such as "Bumper Harvest in Chongsan-ri", very favorite Korean music, and "Yellow River", a piano concerto were performed.

Listening to the music performed by the high school students Mr. Fang Ming and other officials unanimously appraised the performance saying "Their musical level is as high as that of professionals. We can understand through the performance the cultural level of the Korean nation and the effect of Korean national education in Japan."

Especially, the final performance in Shenyang where many Korean residents in China live won the great popularity.

The audience consisted mainly of Korean residents in China, although many Chinese also attended in their holiday attire.

After the performance, "A happening" was occurred that the Korean residents in China began to dance in tune with changgo (Korean drum). The hall was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between Korea and China.

This troupe visited the Korean embassy to China in Beijing and was entertained warmly with Korean dishes.

Members of the embassy staff said in surprise, "The troupe's performance was higher than the level of high school student in general. Even though you live in a foreign country you have won a fame for the DPRK. That is truly praiseworthy."

They enjoyed sightseeing, visiting the Great Walls of China, the Tien An Men and so on between performances.

It was a good experience for them to visit Yuwen Middle School in Jilin where President Kim Il Sung spent his school days and started his revolutionary activities in his early years. They were impressed by the classroom and the library where the President had studied.

Chae Hong Yol, the head of the troupe and principal of the Tokyo Korean High School said, summing up the concert tour as follows: "First of all, this concert tour contributed to appealing about the superiority of the Juche-based democratic, national education guided by President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il deepening the fraternal friendship between Korea and China.

"The concert tour was very useful for expanding the international horizon of the student, enabling them to see the world unknown to them."

Finally he stressed that the brass band of the Tokyo Korean High School would step into the international stage with this concert tour as the starting point.

The Tokyo Korean students have a heart-to-heart talk with Chinese students.

Sports & Culture

Eighth Pyongyang Int'l Invitational Table Tennis Tournament

The Eighth Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament was held from Aug. 2 to 9 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

Chinese, Czechoslovak, Polish, Soviet and Korean teams competed in the tournament involving men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles.

The men's and women's team matches were played in a round robin from Aug. 2 to 5 and the men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles on knock-out basis from Aug. 7 to 9.

Men's and women's team events of the Eighth Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament closed on Aug. 5.

The placings of men's and women's teams:

MEN
1. Korea
2. China
3. The USSR
4. Czechoslovakia
5. Korea (youth selection)
6. Poland
7. Bulgaria

WOMEN
1. Korea
2. China
3. Korea (youth selection)
4. The USSR
5. Czechoslovakia
6. Poland
7. Bulgaria

The placings of men's and women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles:

MEN'S SINGLES
1. Andrei Mazunov (the USSR)
2. Kim Song Hui (Korea)
3. Chu Jong Chol (Korea)
   Ma Wenge (China)

WOMEN'S SINGLES
1. Chen Zihe (China)
2. Li Bun Hui (Korea)
3. Gao Lijuan (China)
   Han Hye Song (Korea)

MEN'S DOUBLES
1. Ma Wenge/Wang Tao (China)
2. Tomas Janci/Petr Javurek (Czechoslovakia)
3. Andrei Mazunov/Boris Rozenberg (The USSR)
   Chu Jong Chol/Kim Song Hui (Korea)

WOMEN'S DOUBLES
1. Li Bun Hui/Yu Sun Bok (Korea)
2. Chen Zihe/Dai Yong (China)
3. An Hui Suk/Kim Yong Hui (Korea)
   Valentina Popova/Galina Weljnik (The USSR)

MIXED DOUBLES
1. Kim Song Hui/Li Bun Hui (Korea)
2. Li Gun Sang/Han Hye Song (Korea)
3. Wang Tao/Chen Zihe (China)
   Xie Chaojie/Gao Lijuan (China)

Int'l Junior Friendship Women's Basketball Tournament of Socialist Countries

An international junior friendship women's basketball tournament of socialist countries was held from Aug. 3 to 10 in Nampo.

Competing in the tournament were teams from Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union, the DPRK (A and B) and other socialist countries..

Following is the final placings of the games:
1. The USSR
2. Korea (A)
3. Czechoslovakia.

Int'l Junior Friendship Men's Handball Tournament of Socialist Countries

An international junior friendship men's handball tournament of socialist countries was held from July 20 to 27 in Pyongyang.

The opening ceremony took place in the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

Competing in the tournament were the GDR, Romanian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Cuban, Polish, Soviet and Korean (A and B) teams.

The finals were held after league matches in two groups.

The composition of the groups were:

Group A: the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Cuba and Korea (B)

Group B: Romania, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and Korea (A)

Foreign players gave a good account of themselves by giving full play to a high sports technique they had cultivated in day-to-day training at the tournament which was held in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Follows the placing of teams:
1. The USSR
2. Romania
3. Hungary

Friendship Games between DPRK and GDR Football Teams

An friendship football game between the Korean Pyongaksan team and the GDR Dinamo Team was held at Kim Il Sung Stadium on July 21.

The Pyongaksan Team won the game 3:1.

The earlier games with the Amnokgang (Football Team of Korea) ended in a tie 0:0 and with the youth football selections of Korea 1:2 in favor of the home team.

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time again, the northern half of the Korean Peninsula is not a "puppet" but an object of reunification. President Roh recognized the north as a government by saying "President Kim Il Sung."

This expressed his concept of "one nation, two countries."

Students and opposition groups asserted that to unite two countries, first of all, it is necessary for us, who have been divided for a long time to hold talks face to face.

In the past 40 years, the authorities have monopolized the reunification problem.

But their "efforts" ended in a failure. Moreover, the national reunification problem has been used by them to maintain their power.

So, people want to solve the problem by themselves.

If president Roh, representing the government, really wants the fatherland to be united, he must go the same way as the students want to go.

The government should not stand in the way of students' reunification movement.

Then, what meaning do the Olympic Games have when people are being savagely suppressed against the tide of the times?

Rodong Sinmun Commentaries

On U.S. Policy of Aggression

Rodong Sinmun on Aug. 21 accused the U.S. Republican Party of determining in the "policy programme" adopted at its recent National Convention to "fully cooperate in mutual defence" with south Korea and maintain the U.S. forces occupying south Korea.

In a signed commentary the paper noted that the adoption of a "programme" to intensify the policy of aggression and war toward Korea cannot but be an open challenge to the Korean people who demand the reunification and peace of Korea and to the peace-loving people of the world.

The commentary said:

It has been made clear by the "policy programme" that the U.S. is not interested in the reunification and peace of Korea but attempt to ignite a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other socialist countries at any cost with south Korea as a military bridgehead and realise their ambition for world domination.

The "policy programme" says the maintenance of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea is vital to checking someone's aggression. This is a preposterous sophism to justify their aggressive policy of occupying south Korea.

As long as the U.S.'s policy of occupying south Korea and new war provocation manoeuvres continue, peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and peace in Asia and the world are unthinkable.

On "Political Truce" in S. Korea

The traitor Roh Tae Woo advertised a temporary "political truce" suspending political confrontation between the ruling forces and the opposition democratic forces in south Korea during the Olympic Games.

In a signed commentary on Aug. 23 Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, denounced the "political truce", a product of the south Korean regime's schemes to single-handedly host the Olympics without a hitch and of their crisis, as a narcotic to paralyze the fighting spirit of the people and a springboard for launching into a renewed fascist offensive.

The "political truce" under the pretext of the Olympics is a trap laid by the United States like all other criminal machinations of the puppets in south Korea, the paper said.

Noting that under the cloak of the "political truce" the south Korean government is sharpening the sword to be wielded after the Olympics, the commentary stressed.

If they compromise with the puppets, harbouring illusion and expectation for the latter's "political truce" like some pretended politicians of south Korea who have neither faith nor principle, it will be tantamount to picking their own eyes and giving up the cause of democratization and eventually sow seeds of irretrievable trouble on the road of independence, democracy and reunification.

On U.S.'s Anti-Nicaraguan Moves

Rodong Sinmun on Aug. 16 condemned the ever more vicious anti-Nicaraguan moves of the U.S..

According to a report, the U.S. Senate recently decided to give 227 million dollars to the Contra rebels, which brought into relief once again the nature of the U.S. as the enemy of peace who is running wild to aggravate the Central American situation and block the triumphant advance of the Nicaraguan revolution.

In a signed commentary the paper said:

The U.S.'s anti-Nicaraguan moves are aimed at egging the Contra rebels on to destruction and slaughter and placing them in power to frame up a pro-American puppet government.

The U.S. authorities are advertising their aid to the Contras as "humanitarianism" in an attempt to dampen the demand of the world public for the discontinuation of military aid to the Contras and extricate themselves from the responsibility for flagrantly violating the peace agreement of Central America.

The U.S. authorities are taking no notice of humanitarianism, but are only interested in the revival of the Contras and the overthrow of the Sandinist government through them, the commentary stressed.

The U.S. government's aid to the Contras is an open provocation against the Nicaraguan government and people who are consistently striving to settle the disputes in a peaceful way and a vicious challenge to the cause of peace in Central America.

The U.S. should not instigate the Contras to the anti-Nicaraguan moves.

On Japanese Military Provocation

The Maritime Safety Agencies of Japan decided to send 40 warships including a latest-type high-speed patrol boat to the east sea off Korea to stage a "maritime operation," largest in scale, till early September under the pretext of "Olympic safety," Rodong Sinmun on Aug. 23 said in a signed commentary.

This is the Japanese reactionaries' vicious challenge to us, the commentary said, and continued:

As for Japan, it is an island country surrounded by seas on all sides. If any terrorist group or a suspicious ship tries to intrude into Japan, it is not difficult to enter Japan from any side. But they were said to have an operation to "check" somebody's intrusion only from the east sea off Korea, not from other direction.

An "intrusion" they are crying about is none other than a false propaganda, the paper stressed.

"Intrusion" and "threat" on the lips of the Japanese reactionaries are a sophism designed to cover up their criminal nature as the chieftain threatening security in the east sea off Korea and aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

(Continued from page 1)

"Carl Vinson" as the flagship, and the USS "New Jersey" and two destroyers.

Your side is planning to stage in the future massive military exercises coinciding with the Olympic Games with the mobilisation of aircraft carrier task forces led by the nuclear-powered carriers "Nimitz" and "Midway," the U.S. forces based in Japan and the Philippines and 170 warships and 400 fighter planes of the Japanese "Self Defence Forces."

This is a grave crime in exacerbating the situation on the Korean Peninsula and increasing the danger of a nuclear war.

The north side's "obstruction of the Olympics" and the like advertised by your side is no more than a pretext to justify the reinforcement of the aggression armed forces and war exercises and part of an extremely adventurous war plot to give rise to a shocking incident in case the Olympic Games do not proceed as you wish.

I lodge a strong protest with your side against the scheme to bring aggressive forces to south Korea and its surrounding waters and launch into a large-scale military exercise in wanton violation of Subparagraphs 13 C and D of the Armistice Agreement, banning the introduction of reinforcing military personnel, weapons and combat equipment into Korea and the preamble of the Armistice Agreement and its Paragraph 12 for preventing the recurrence of war and peacefully solving the question of Korea and demand that your side promptly give it up.

If your side continues to aggravate the situation, ignoring our repeated just protest, it will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Letter to NNSC

He on the same day also sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in connection with the fact that the U.S. side plans to stage large-scale maneuvers by introducing huge armed forces into south Korea and its surrounding waters in violation of the Armistice Agreement these days.

South Korea's Economy: Is the Honourable Won Taking Sides?

(Continued from the previous issue)

By Steve Young

But what of the politicians themselves? The avuncular pre-election face of establishment candidate Roh Tae Woo is beamed up on the television screen and, features composed in a style much beloved of politicians the world over, fixes his gaze intently on the invisible shadows of massed peak time viewers, many of whom would feel decidedly uncomfortable if the man himself and not the image were to step into their homes. What follows is predictable enough. The electorate is a vouchsafed string of promises ranging from the complete eradication of the slums to the raising of salaries threefold. One astounding claim follows another in what one observer called 'fairy tale economics with a bad ending'. Needless to say very little material change has come the way of the countries poor since the result of the last elections.

Although credited with having pressurised Chun Doo Hwan into an ungracious acceptance of a direct presidential election, Roh has not managed to create enough distance from his mentor or shoo away reminders of aiding Chun in a military putsch some years ago. Roh's dubious pedigree rightly inspires concern and fear in many quarters. Despite claiming credit as central architect in the government's decision to grant direct elections, sceptics might be forgiven for seeing this as a belated ruse to acquire the kind of reformist credentials establishment figures such as Roh find so difficult to come by. A government which has hitherto brooked no dissent is now engaged in the vaguely amusing spectacle of turnabout politics. A newly articulate, albeit devisive electorate, whose voice has been stymied for so long by a succession of oppressive regimes is now witnessing the present government trying to engage in a political alchemy that turns bad will into good will.

Opposition candidates at pre-election time were also seen to hold somewhat different views on economic development. Kim Young Sam was seen as a Centrist committed to a gradual quest for unification, reluctant to dispute the time honoured Confucian style of business management associated with South Korea. Naturally his constituency was seen to exist within the business world and the more cautious middle classes. Conversely, Kim Dae Jung, a man some accused of almost unseemly haste, appeared to be more committed to broader, more far reaching reforms. As a former nominee who narrowly missed seizing power in 1971, bona-fide political prisoner and exile of unshakable conviction, committed to juster welfare policies, an expanded frame-work for consultative, intramural labour relations and a more urgent, accelerated handling of unification matters, Kim Dae Jung was conceived to be a more daring, charismatic figure. His hardcore followers were the urban poor, the ideologically unsullied young and the liberal intelligensia. To what extent Kim Dae Jung's proposals could have brought about an improvement in the living standards and welfare conditions for the countless number of underprivileged in South Korea remains unanswered.

South Korea still has a long way to go in order to catch up with many of its Asian counterparts, particularly the so-called little dragons, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan. It is a path it would be well advised to tread warily. As South Korea seeks to emulate the success patterns of its western role models, it may also become the recipient to a dubious legacy of inner city violence. Organised crime, household burglary and robbery at knife-point are all on the increase. As such side-effects of emplanting consumer urges on a wide scale have gradually become apparent so too has the realization that South Korea is plunging towards being a society of haves and have nots.

South Korea's economists have coined two expressions to jargonize the grinding to moderate poverty of large sections of society: 'absolute poverty' and 'relative poverty'. People have not been slow to comment on the social economic disparities evident in South Korea. Even the Korea Times has tersely observed that:

> A fundamental problem with the import of delux items at exorbitant cost is their luring of indiscreet and wealthy people to flaunt their ability to pay extravagant sums for luxuries, a practice which only causes disharmony between the different income brackets.

Britain's opposition leader Neil Kinnock's comment on Premier Margaret Thatcher's policies: "This is government which knows the price of everything and the value of nothing", may well be an accurate description of the policies of South Korea's ruling economists. For those who live on the slum margins like the people of Chang Shin Dong, this already rings bitterly true.

(End)

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